

JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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NO. 29.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER,
DEBOS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST MAIN STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50
For six months, \$1 10

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Each subsequent insertion, .75 c.

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trators and legal notices of like character
to be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.

For Township Officers, each \$1 00
For County " 2 50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

E. D. CROOKS,

Physician & Surgeon

OFFICE—South Side of the Public Square,
JASPER, INDIANA.

BDR Offers his professional services to the citizens
of Dubois County.
March 5th, 1876.—M.

DR. A. W. BIGHAM,

Physician & Surgeon

OFFICE, at residence, Corner of Ninth and
Newton Streets, JASPER, INDIANA.

BDR Offers his professional services to the citizens
of Dubois County.

Feb. 27, 1876.—M.

C. H. MASON, W. S. HUNTER
LOCKPORT, JASPER.

Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in Dubois and adjoining counties.
Will also attend Circuit Court in Warick, Dubois
and Perry counties.

OFFICE—South Side of Public Square,
Jasper, Ind.

Sept. 15th, 1876.—M.

RON. JOHN BAKER, CLEMENT DOANE,
VINESSERS.

BAKER & DOANE,

Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjacent
counties. Particular attention given to
cases in the "Courier" building, West Main Street.

WILL A. TRAYLOR

Attorney at Law.

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjacent
counties. Particular attention given to
cases in the "Courier" building, West Main Street.

OFFICE—One East of the St. Charles' Hotel.

July 26, 1876.—M.

BRUNO BUETTNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Notary Public,

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and
Perry counties. Jan. 8, 1874.

Mathias Olinger,

— DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF —

Furniture & Coffins;

A sheep as the cheapest. Our motto is "Quality
sales and small profits." The public part
is respectively selected.

MATTHIAS OLINGER,

Cor. Ohio & Europe Sts., FREDERICKSBURG, INDI.

April 24, 1876.—M.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP

WM. GASSER,

Mark Main Street, opposite the Post Office.

JASPER, INDIANA.

HAN Self & opened a new shop for all kinds of
black work. His long acquaintance with the citizens
of Dubois county, and the well known character
of his work, he trusts will give him a liberal share
of patronage. His prices will be made to suit the times
and promptly attended to.

W. GASSER.

November 15th, 1874.—M.

Good Times Coming!

— FOR —

CASH CUSTOMERS

— IN —

BOOTS AND SHOES

R. BECK

HAS received a full line of BOOTS and SHOES for

Summer wear, which he can assure, to be very
good, and will sell, as heretofore, for a very small profit.

Five percent will be deducted for cash on hand made

work—made in his own shop, and ten percent will be deducted for cash, on all Eastern work.

Come and see me.

R. BECK,

EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

JASPER, IND.

May 10th, 1876.—M.

For the Jasper Courier
The Centennial.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4th, 1876.

For a hundred years every fourth of July has been celebrated more or less by the American people. Of all the celebrations, the present is no doubt conducted on the largest scale and is the grandest that has ever taken place. It was gradually evolved a martial pageant for the corners, followed with an excited noise for the trumpets, and then grand "Hall Columbia" in all its majesty of movement and evolution of theme burst forth with an effect which must have sent the patriotic blood surging through every heart. As the joyful melody was wafted by the summer breeze to the old State house, and echoed back from the venerable walls, thousands of auditors who had congregated for the momentary pleasure of an old fashioned Fourth of July celebration began to realize that the Centennial Anniversary of that Declaration, which gave us the freedom we now enjoy, was an occasion far more important than an annual holiday. As the last strains died away, Gen. Hawley announced Vice-President Ferry as the presiding officer of the day; he was enthusiastically cheered and made a short speech from which we take the following: "One hundred years ago, in yonder historical structure, heroic statesmen sat and chose between royal rule and popular sovereignty. Inspired with the spirit which animated the Roman sage, who in the midst of Mars Hill, declared that of one blood, were made all nations of men; those Continental sages seated in the midst of Independence Hall, their immortal declaration, that all men are created free and equal. Appending to the God of justice, and of battle for the rectitude and firmness of their purpose, they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the abstract principle of the freedom and equality of the human race."

The ceremonies of the fourth were ushered in by a grand military parade, three hours after the parade of the previous night had disbanded; it continued from about eight in the evening until three in the morning—the streets over which this military pageant was to move, were beginning to fill up with people, and when the line commenced moving, the crowd was so dense that the police had great difficulty in keeping large numbers of them from being trampled beneath the horses' hoofs. The streets over which this parade passed were brilliant with flags, and some of the more prominent houses were particularly gay with decorations. The line was under the command of Governor Hartman, of Pennsylvania. There were visiting companies from nearly every State in the Union; prominent among them, was the Seventh New York Regiment, accompanied by their celebrated band composed of 46 instruments. The Centennial Legion made a fine appearance; it was made up of troops from various States; among them were the Rhode Island Light Infantry, the Clinton Rifles of Georgia, the Phil. Kearney Guards of New Jersey, the American Rifles of Del., a detachment of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, the Boston Light Infantry, the Washington Light Infantry of South Carolina, the Old Guard of New York, there were others from North Carolina, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Virginia and Philadelphia. This legion was under the command of Gen. Heath of Richmond, Va. The commander as well as the whole legion were received most enthusiastically along the whole line; the soldiers bearing of the men; their fine uniforms, and the enlivening music discoursed by their bands called forth general admiration. The troops were reviewed by Gen. W. T. Sherman, acting for Gen. U. S. Grant, in front of Independence Hall. On the left of the Gen. stood Prince Oscar, of Sweden; on his right the Secretary of War, and around about them on the platform were many prominent men of our own and foreign countries. They were occupied one hour and a half in passing, and was composed of about ten thousand men.

Following the parade came the exercises in Independence Square, by far the most interesting of all; the square is situated directly in the rear of the hall of the same name. Here a large platform had been erected large enough to accommodate 4,500 people. Long before the hour appointed for the opening had arrived, every seat on the platform and every available spot in the square had been taken and the police busily engaged on all sides keeping back the immense masses of people pouring in from all directions. At a signal from Gen. Hawley, the orchestra played the overture entitled, "The Grand Republic," founded on the National air, "Hall Columbia"; Professor P. S. Gilmore, the musical director for the day, ascended his elevated platform to his baton, which was answered by the orchestra with a flood of richest harmony, timed to the most spirited martial movements. The overture which opened the never to be forgotten ceremonial, was composed expressly for the occasion by Geo. F. Bristol, of N. Y.; the work being founded on the National air, "Hall Columbia." The opening strains were of the most triumphant character, though the American author could scarcely be discerned in the successive chords; and then followed a pleasing movement, in which some portions of the familiar air could be recognized, notwithstanding the elaborate instrumentation. As the orchestra proceeded, the thrilling tone-poetry of the America song of exultation flashed

more and more vividly across the splendid creation like the auroral gleams on opening day, until whole strains became interwoven in the grand evolution of harmony. Then followed a contrast, in which "Hall Columbia" seemed for a moment forgotten, yet the air still reverberated with ever increasing floods of triumphal harmony; but from this was gradually evolved a martial passage for the corners, followed with an excited noise for the trumpets, and then grand "Hall Columbia" in all its majesty of movement and evolution of theme burst forth with an effect which must have sent the patriotic blood surging through every heart. As the joyful melody was wafted by the summer breeze to the old State house, and echoed back from the venerable walls, thousands of auditors who had congregated for the momentary pleasure of an old fashioned Fourth of July celebration began to realize that the Centennial Anniversary of that Declaration, which gave us the freedom we now enjoy, was an occasion far more important than an annual holiday. As the last strains died away, Gen. Hawley announced Vice-President Ferry as the presiding officer of the day; he was enthusiastically cheered and made a short speech from which we take the following: "One hundred years ago, in yonder historical structure, heroic statesmen sat and chose between royal rule and popular sovereignty. Inspired with the spirit which animated the Roman sage, who in the midst of Mars Hill, declared that of one blood, were made all nations of men; those Continental sages seated in the midst of Independence Hall, their immortal declaration, that all men are created free and equal. Appending to the God of justice, and of battle for the rectitude and firmness of their purpose, they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the abstract principle of the freedom and equality of the human race."

The ceremony concluded in our next.

For the Jasper Courier
Our County Candidates.

Porter County:—In looking over

the list of candidates for the office of

County Commissioner, I see the names

of Samuel McLean, of Jefferson township,

and Harrison township, of Harrison

towmship, announced for electorants

that very important office. Would it

not be very sensible to the many tax-payers

of Dubois, hence casting their votes at

the ensuing October election, to have

those honorable gentlemen elected to

many readers of the Jasper Courier,

that they have been doing with their money?

The Commissioners in other

counties have the proceedings of every

court published in their county paper,

why not in Indiana? The Jasper

Courier is the only paper published at

the county seat, and I believe is read by

the great majority of tax-payers, and through

we depend for much information. We

understand it has been published in the

Bluffton Signal. That alone would

lead us to believe there is some crooked

business carried on, to prevent a certain

class from knowing what that is. If

they propose to give an explanation we

would advise them not to offer an excuse

that the Signal published it for less

money than the Courier, for when they

to that, we shall be under the necessity

of pointing out to the honorable gentle-

men how they received bills for a certain

performance of duty, and after letting

them come out to other parties at a much

higher rate; we will also refer them to

the Auditor's book for bills allowed

Braden & Burford for stationery. All

these things will be explained if the

gentlemen so desire, to the satisfaction

of the many readers of Jasper Courier.

Very Respectfully,

RESIGNO.

A Great Blunder.

— See Tark Steamer Dispatch.

It would be a great disaster for the

Republican party not to carry Indiana

in October next. But how this is to be

done with Mr. Godlove S. Orth at the

head of the Republican state ticket we

cannot see. That Orth has acted cor-
ruptly while chairman of the committee

on foreign affairs. In the Congress of

1873-74, admits no longer of the slightest

soul. He enriched himself by helping

the infamous Silwell. Andy Johnson's

appointment to the Venezuela mission, to

obtain from the government of that fee-

dole South American republic, large sum

of money which it did not honestly owe,

in view of this fact, as well as of the

previous bad record of Mr. Orth, who,</